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questions was not empirically determined. A valuable principle was, however, introduced—that translations should be judged by the accuracy of rendering the separate “thought units” of the original, rather than by mere verbal fidelity.

Professor Daniel Starch, at first alone, and later in collaboration with Mr. Watters, published tests in vocabulary and sentence-translation, in which the principle of “random selection” was carried to extremes. The lecturer felt that the principle could not be wholly dismissed, but was capable of wiser application.

Professor V. A. C. Henmon, of Wisconsin, had made the first serious attempt to evaluate his material empirically. His vocabulary tests marked a distinct advance. His tests for translation of detached sentences offered an attempt to grade difficulty, and were useful, even though open to some criticism.

The most elaborate research in the Latin field was that of Mr. H. A. Brown, President of Oshkosh Normal School, Wisconsin. He had drawn up Tests in Vocabulary, Translation of Detached Sentences, Translation of Connected Discourse, and Formal Grammar, in all of which he had carefully worked out scale-values by experiment with nearly 2,000 pupils. In his Test in Translation of Connected Discourse he had applied with skill the principle of “Thought Units” which Professor Hanus had suggested. His conclusions were impaired by the meager time allowance given to the test. The lecturer urged wider experiment with this material under more favorable conditions.

Tests in Latin Sources of English Words, and in Inflectional Forms, had been prepared but were not yet available.

In the discussion which followed, Dr. Bradley emphasized the distinction between “scales” and “standard tests”, such as those under discussion. No attempt had been made to construct Latin scales.

The Secretary read an invitation from the New York Society for Experimental Research in Education to the members of The New York Classical Club to join in the work of the Classical Section of the Society, which had the subject of measurement of results under especial consideration.

Mr. Raiman presented some interesting statistics in regard to the Otis tests given to the entering classes at Boys' High School. He did not feel that the tests by themselves were an accurate index of the language abilities of his pupils. The discussion developed some difference of experience. It seemed to be the general opinion that the Otis Tests did offer valuable evidence as to the general abilities of pupils, but needed to be corrected in many individual cases.

ARTHUR A. BRYANT, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

TRANSLATIONS OF ARISTOTLE

In 1920 the Oxford University Press brought out, in one volume, a translation of two works of Aristotle—of the *Oeconomica* of Aristotle, by E. S. Forster, Lecturer in Greek in the University of Sheffield, and of the *Atheniensium Respublica*, by Sir Frederic G. Kenyon.

Mr. Forster, in his brief Preface of two pages, declares that neither of the two books of the *Oeconomica* is the work of Aristotle himself. The first book contains elements derived from Aristotle himself, but it owes much to the *Oeconomicus* of Xenophon. “It appears to be the work of a Peripatetic writer who was a pupil either of Aristotle himself or of a disciple of that philosopher”. This man wrote before the Peripatetic School had “become eclectic and coloured by Stoic influence”.

Book 2 is in certain ways, says Mr. Forster, quite un-Aristotelian. It was written, some time after

Aristotle's day, by a writer who lived outside Greece proper.

Mr. Forster's translation reads very smoothly.

Sir Frederic Kenyon's translation is a careful revision of the translation he published in 1891 of the *Atheniensium Respublica*, shortly after the first appearance of the Greek text. The last six chapters (63–69) are translated here for the first time. These have been reconstructed out of a large number of fragments and were first published as a printed text in the edition of this work which Sir Frederic Kenyon prepared for the Berlin Academy in 1903. In the translation, he says, he has tried “to follow the matter-of-fact, unadorned style of the original”. There is an Index to each translation. In accordance with the absurd system—or rather lack of system—which the Oxford University Press follows in certain of its books, this work is unpaginated.

It remains to say that this volume is part of the Oxford Translation of Aristotle, which is to consist of eleven volumes, uniform in contents with the volumes of Bekker's edition of Aristotle. The following volumes have appeared:

III, (Parts) *De Longitudine Vitae*, *De Juventute et Senectute*, *De Vita et Morte*, *De Respiratione*, *De Mundo*, by E. S. Forster, *De Spiritu*, by J. F. Dobson; IV, *Historia Animalium*, by D'Arcy W. Thompson (see THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 5.65–66); V, *De Partibus Animalium*, by W. Ogle, *De Motu et De Incessu*, by A. S. L. Farquharson, *De Generatione Animalium*, by A. Platt; VI, *De Lineis Insecabilibus*, by H. H. Joachim, *De Mirabilibus Auscultationibus*, by L. D. Dowdall, *De Coloribus*, *De Audibilibus*, *De Xenophane Zenone et Gorgia*, *Physiognomica*, by T. Loveday and E. S. Forster, *De Plantis*, *Mechanica*, *Ventorum Situs et Nomina*, by E. S. Forster; VIII, *Metaphysica*, by W. D. Ross; IX, (Part), *Ethica Eudemia De Virtutibus et Vitiis*, by J. Solomon.

C. K.

A strike of compositors and pressmen, still in force (June 30), has held up this and the next issue of THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY. The foregoing sentence will explain also shortcomings in these two issues.